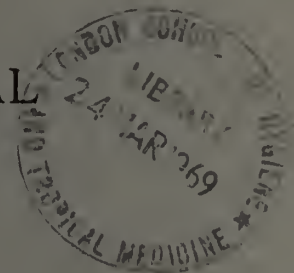


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EPPING URBAN
AND
EPPING AND ONGAR RURAL
DISTRICTS



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1967

INCORPORATING THE REPORTS OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS



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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEES

as at 31st December, 1967

EPPING URBAN DISTRICT

Chairman:

Councillor J. Simpson

Members:

Cllr. G.J. Ball

Cllr. L. Barraclough

Cllr. I.R.P. Doyle

Cllr. A.J. Priest

Cllr. H.S. Walford

EPPING AND ONGAR RURAL DISTRICT

Chairman:

Councillor R.J. Padfield, OBE, JP

Vice-Chairman

Councillor P.R.H. Gould

Members:

Cllr. R.J. Amanet

Cllr. B.J. Greenhill

Cllr. D.L. Jones

Cllr. P.M. Pegrum

Cllr. R.F. Reader

Cllr. T.W. East

Cllr. W.W.N. Hobbs

Cllr. S.W. Nightingale

Cllr. J.D. Pledge

Cllr. P. Stacey

Cllr. M.A. Welch

Cllr. R.G. Eke

Cllr. B.L. Hollingsworth

Cllr. Mrs. W.E. Page

Cllr. F.B. Radford

Cllr. A. Sutherland

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

I. ASH, MD, DPH *

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

B.V. HASSAN, MD, BCh, BAO, DPH +

Office: 323, High Street,
Epping, Essex

Telephone: Epping 4321

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

EPPING URBAN DISTRICT

Hawthorn Lodge,
117, High Street,
Epping.

Surveyor and Public Health
Inspector

H.J. MEAD, MAPHI,
FIAS, MRSH
(1) (2) (3)

Public Health Inspector

W.E. BUXTON, FRSH,
MAPHI
(2) (4) (5)

Clerks

MRS. B.M. CATHERALL
MRS. S. HAWKINS

* Also Medical Officer of Health for Harlow Urban District Council
and Area Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer,
Essex County Council.

+ Also Deputy Medical Officer of Health for Harlow Urban District
Council and Medical Officer, Essex County Council.

EPPING AND ONGAR RURAL DISTRICT

323, High Street,
Epping.

Chief Public Health
Inspector

R.S. SHEARS, MAPHI
(1) (2)

Additional Public Health
Inspectors

R.A.T. KEMP, MAPHI
(1) (2) (3)

R.J. DAVIES, MAPHI
(1) (2)

Chief Clerk and Technical
Assistant

T.D. BLYTH

Clerks

MISS G.M. WILLIAMS

MRS. V.N.P. SMITH
(to 28.2.67)

MRS. K. HAYCOCK
(from 28.3.67)

- (1) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board
- (2) Royal Sanitary Institute (Meat and Other Foods) Certificate
- (3) Certificate in Sanitary Science, Royal Sanitary Institute
- (4) Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate for Health Inspectors
- (5) Royal Society of Health Certificate in Tropical Hygiene

To the Chairmen and Members of the
Epping Urban and the Epping and Ongar
Rural District Councils

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I present to you my Annual Report for the year 1967, which conforms to the requirements of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959, and Circular 1/68 of the Ministry of Health.

For yet another year the vital statistics can be considered satisfactory. The birth rates in both districts again fell slightly and were lower than the rates for the whole country. This trend was balanced by the death rates which were also below the national figure.

It is pleasant to report that no cases of serious infectious diseases occurred in either district.

The reports of the Chief Public Health Inspector, Epping & Ongar Rural District Council and the Public Health Inspector, Epping Urban District Council, which are included herein, show that no effort is spared to maintain the high standard of environmental health which has been achieved in both the urban and the rural district.

Finally I would like to record my thanks to the staff of both Public Health Departments, and to those in other Departments of the Councils whose assistance and co-operation has been freely given during the year.

I. ASH, MD, DPH

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION 'A' TEXT

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

Population The Registrar General has estimated the 1967 mid-year population of Epping Urban District as 11,020. This is an increase over 1966 of 330 made up of a natural increase (excess of births over deaths) of 95 and an increase due to newcomers to the district of 235. The natural increase was virtually the same as the year before, but the number of immigrants was almost doubled with the result that the total increase was exactly 50% greater.

The resident population of Epping and Ongar Rural District was estimated as 42,010 compared to 41,360 in 1966. The increase of 650 (1.33%) during the year was very much less than the 890 increase in the previous year and this was accounted for by the immigrants to the district being less than half as many during 1967. Again non-availability of building sites because of the green belt policy must be blamed for these lower figures.

Births In the urban district the total number of live births, at 200, was 8 more than in the previous year and with the increase in population this gave a crude birth rate of 18.1 which was almost exactly the same as in 1966. The adjusted rate (with the necessary calculations made to compensate for the different population structure of the district) was 15.9 compared to the figure for England and Wales which fell to 17.2. Illegitimate live births totalled 8, over 50% down on last year's figure, and only 4.0% of the total live births compared to the national figure of 8.4%. Still births, at 2, were the same as last year and the still birth rate was once more below the figure for the whole country.

Live births in the rural district were again slightly fewer than in the previous year at 725 compared with 741, but the adjusted rate was slightly higher than in the urban district and, as in 1966, only 1.1 per 1,000 below the England and Wales figure. Illegitimate live births (33) were one more than in 1966 but the figure of 4.6% of total live births still compares very favourably with the national figure. Still births totalled 9, an increase of 1 over the 1966 figures but again the rate was below that of the whole country.

Deaths The death rates in both districts continued to be below the national figure of 11.2 per 1,000 population. In Epping Urban District the total number of deaths rose from 93 to 105 giving an adjusted rate of 10.3 (9.3 in 1966). In the rural district the number of deaths fell to 316 compared to 348 the previous year, and the rate fell to 8.8. Half the deaths in the urban district were of persons aged 75 years and above, the corresponding figure for the rural district being 70 years. The percentages of persons dying before reaching the age of 50 years was 14% and 13% respectively. The average age of deaths was 68.6 and 67.0 years in the two districts.

The causes of death showed little significant change compared to 1966 and the figures for the combined districts show a close correlation with those for England and Wales. Once again diseases of the heart and circulation (including strokes) proved to be the most deadly killers accounting for 41.9% of the total deaths in Epping Urban District and 45.9% in Epping and Ongar Rural District. Malignant disease was the next most prevalent cause and was responsible for 28.6% and 26.6% of all deaths respectively. Thus it will be seen that 71.5% and 72.5% of all deaths were the result of these two groups of diseases. In the urban district 1 death was recorded as due to an accident and this was not a motor vehicle accident. In the rural district there were 7 deaths due to motor vehicle accidents and 4 deaths due to other accidents. Suicides accounted for 1 death in the urban and 4 deaths in the rural district. Once again no deaths were recorded as due to pregnancy, childbirth or abortion.

Infant Mortality

There were three infant deaths in Epping Urban District during the year, all at under three days of age. Two of these were due to prematurity and the other to a congenital defect. In the rural district all but two of the seven deaths occurred within the first four weeks. Four of these were due to congenital defects and the other was the result of infection. A four-month-old boy was accidentally suffocated and a seven-month-old boy died as the result of infanticide.

COMMENTS ON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Measles, as usual, was responsible for the highest incidence rate of any communicable disease in either district but the expected biennial peak of this disease was considerably lower than in 1965. There is now the definite possibility that a campaign of vaccination against measles will be well under way in 1968 and this is expected to reduce the incidence of the disease dramatically. In the urban district there was a small outbreak of mild dysentery involving mainly the pupils of a single primary school. Inspection of all schools was carried out and advice on hygiene given. The outbreak lasted only a short time. Four cases of food poisoning were notified in the rural district involving three children and one adult. Two of the children lived at the same address, but otherwise no connexion between the cases could be traced, and no spread of the organisms responsible could be detected. There were 15 cases of infective hepatitis reported in the rural district, mainly in the last three months of the year. Most of the patients were school-children.

Six new cases of tuberculosis (3 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary) were added to the register in Epping Urban District and 10 cases (8 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary) in Epping and Ongar Rural District.

REHOUSING ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

The Medical Officer of Health or his Deputy again visited all those applicants for housing on whose behalf a medical certificate was submitted, as it was considered that only in this way could priorities of need be assessed. Conditions which had to be taken into account included medical or surgical diseases, old age and physical ability, and the interaction of these with the actual state of the dwelling occupied. In all 20 visits were made for the urban council and 42 for the rural council. Two visits were made on behalf of adjacent councils, and two outside Medical Officers of Health were asked for reports about residents in their areas to enable an assessment to be made.

CARE OF OLD PEOPLE

The Old Peoples' Welfare Committees in both districts continued to do sterling work on behalf of this important section of the community. It is becoming increasingly recognised that help and support given early and regularly can do a great deal to keep the older people healthy and contented and prevent them having to be admitted to welfare homes or geriatric wards. Such admissions add to the economic burden on the country, but even more, they necessarily curtail the freedom of the elderly most of whom treasure their independence highly.

The measures taken by both Committees include regular visits to the old people, assistance in running social and luncheon clubs and meals-on-wheels. Seasonal activities comprised distribution of gift vouchers at Christmas, the running of day excursions to the coast during the summer and the ever-popular holiday schemes whereby old-age pensioners were very heavily subsidised for a week's holiday at Margate at off-peak times.

Generous grants to support the Committees are made by the respective district councils, and funds are also raised by social events.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF COUNCIL EMPLOYEES

Both councils gave permission for medical assessment, instead of routine medical examinations, to be carried out on prospective employees. Questionnaires regarding health and medical condition were made more comprehensive, and when these were completed by the applicants the Medical Officer of Health could decide whether a full medical examination was required. Safeguards were built in whereby permission was given for details of previous medical history to be obtained and the form contained an agreement that any deliberately misleading statement could lead to dismissal.

Prior to the introduction of this scheme in October 6 medical examinations were carried out for the urban council and 24 for the rural council. Since that date 1 and 8 assessments respectively have been made and 1 and 7 employees recommended for admission to the superannuation/sick pay schemes. It was necessary to call one applicant for full medical examination, and he was not recommended for employment by the rural council. A total of 4 employees (one a registered disabled person) were recommended for admission to the schemes even though they suffered from defects of sight or hearing and the type of duties not to be undertaken were specified in each case.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND INSPECTIONS -
INDIVIDUAL DISTRICTS

I. EPPING URBAN DISTRICT

The Public Health Inspector reports as follows:-

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The new extensions to the Southern Outfall have proved very satisfactory in producing good results from the increased flow which followed the diversion made in 1966. With the exception of roads and land works now transferred to the second contract, all outstanding work was completed.

The new contractors began the second phase in April and by the end of the year satisfactory progress had been made. This further contract provides for additional sedimentation and humus tanks, a micro strainer, and additional sludge drying beds. These are required to deal with the further flow which will come into the works when the new pumping station on Bury Farm, included in this contract and designed to divert the whole flow on the old Northern Sewerage system to the Southern Outfall, is completed.

The reduced flow into the Northern Outfall Works has enabled the production of satisfactory effluents at very low maintenance cost as far as labour is concerned. The future of this installation is still under consideration by the Lee Conservancy Catchment Board and the Council's consultants.

Refuse Collection

The new screw compression type vehicle proved extremely satisfactory in dealing with ordinary domestic refuse stored in bins, and the crew of seven were generally capable of dealing not only with ordinary house refuse and the twice-weekly collection from hotels and restaurants, but also with the special free collection of surplus household goods. The Civic Amenities Act and the publicity which resulted from it caused a further increase in the demands on this service. Towards the end of the year sickness amongst the crew and the difficulty of obtaining suitable new recruits caused some problems.

A pilot scheme involving the use of plastic liners was being carried out at the end of the year.

The full-time waste paper baler recruited in 1966 was retained, and there was an increase in the tonnage bailed, from 100.35 tons to 118.03 tons, with a corresponding increase in income, from £860 to £1,030.

Public Conveniences

Although there was no serious damage resulting from vandalism, maintenance continued to be difficult and the frequent minor attacks on these buildings makes it difficult to maintain them in a satisfactory condition.

Further progress was made in the negotiations with the London Co-operative Society to include in their new building a basement convenience, and it is expected that this work will commence during 1968.

Market

During the year the lease with Messrs. Ambrose & Son expired and the Council decided that they themselves would purchase all new equipment and operate the market. Considerable work was involved in negotiating with the traders and in the selection of new stalls and stall coverings, together with the necessary vehicles and stores. All arrangements were made for the new scheme to go into operation early in 1968.

Housing

(a) Parklands

Except for a few problems with condensation, this new estate was completed very satisfactorily, the aged persons bungalows and flats above the shops being completed and occupied early in the year. There was some delay in letting of four shops but these are now all occupied.

The landscaping in its very early stages during 1967 showed promise of being extremely successful. It would seem that with the large parking area available, the provision of actual garages has been too generous and it has proved impossible to let more than 75% of them.

(b) Pelly Court

The block of eight single unit flats was completed and all were allocated without any difficulty.

The Community Centre was opened on the 24th May 1967 by Douglas Gurney Pelly Esq. on behalf of the Pelly family at a ceremony attended by representatives of the many local voluntary organisations who will assist in the running of this centre.

The luncheon club, which is being operated by the W.R.V.S. was opened on 4th June 1967 and the number of meals served on Tuesdays and Thursdays rapidly increased from 20 to between 50 and 60 each day.

Arrangements were made for the Meals on Wheels Service to operate early in 1968 using a vehicle donated by the Epping Round Table.

(c) Chapel Road

This scheme was completed during the year and all dwellings were allocated. A warden was appointed and the whole project seems to be settling down very satisfactorily.

Improvement Grants

There was a noticeable increase in the number of discretionary grant applications, with a welcome increase in schemes for tenanted properties.

Rodents

Regular attention is still given to complaints from both private and business premises, a charge being made for service rendered to the latter.

Food

Periodic inspections of all food premises were carried out. Frequent sampling of ice-cream was also maintained during the year and generally satisfactory results obtained. Defective deep freeze units lead to large quantities of food being voluntarily surrendered for disposal.

There were 16 complaints with regard to food sold to members of the public and six prosecutions were undertaken under Section 2, and two under Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Total fines and costs were £100.1.1. There was in many cases a reluctance on the part of the complainants to give evidence where Court proceedings might otherwise have been possible. One prosecution was taken under Section 6 of the Food Hygiene Regulations. The offending restaurant owner was found guilty and a fine and costs of £20 imposed.

Public Water Supply

The supply of water was satisfactory. The Lee Valley Water Company report that 157 bacteriological and 12 chemical samples of water supplied to the district were examined and all conformed to the standards of purity suitable for a public supply.

The fluoride content was around 0.2 parts per million.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

All premises registered during the year received a general inspection. Appropriate notices were served where necessary and most occupiers have been co-operative in complying with the legislation. Difficulties still arise in newly occupied premises where shopfitters have failed to provide effective and suitable means of ventilation even though this was brought to their notice when plans were approved.

Summary proceedings were taken against the occupier of a restaurant under Section 9 (Sanitary Conveniences) for failing to provide sufficient sanitary conveniences for staff use. In pleading not guilty, the defendant maintained that the staff could use conveniences available for the public. In fact, since the laying of the complaint and the hearing of the case, staff sanitary conveniences had been provided and the Bench therefore dismissed the case.

II. EPPING AND ONGAR RURAL DISTRICT

The Chief Public Health Inspector reports as follows:-

Water

The quantity of water supplied by the Lee Valley Water Company was adequate in all parts of the district but the provision of relief trunk mains by the Company will improve pressure in the parishes of Stapleford Tawney, Stondon Massey and Stanford Rivers.

Chemical and bacteriological examinations were carried out by the Company in respect of 400 samples of water which were found to be satisfactory with the exception of two samples in May, 1967. A minor fault was traced to the Fairfield reservoir, and the necessary steps immediately taken.

The fluoride content of the water was around 0.2 parts per million.

Three samples of well water were taken all of which were unsatisfactory. Main water supply has since been laid on.

Sewerage and Refuse Collection

The Council's Engineer and Surveyor who is responsible for sewerage, sewage disposal and refuse collection, has supplied the following information about these services:-

New Major Schemes	<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Position at end of 1967</u>
	Roydon - Connexion to trunk sewer	£13,000	Completed.
	Roydon - East End sewerage scheme	£14,000	Completed.
	Extension to Nazeing sewage disposal works and relief sewer	£90,000	Completed.
	Swallows Cross sewage treatment works extension	£130,000	Completed.

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Position at end of 1967</u>
Hillmans Cottages - new pumping station and connexion of twelve properties	£4,500	Completed.
Theydon Bois - storm water relief sewer	£90,000	It is anticipated that work will commence in 1968.
Thornwood sewage disposal works	£23,000	It is anticipated that work will commence in 1968.
Stanford Rivers construction of sludge drying plant and ancillary works	£66,000	It is anticipated that work will commence in 1968.
Stanford Rivers sewage disposal works	£250,000	At design stage.
Theydon Bois sewage disposal works	£90,000	At design stage.
Hastingwood sewerage scheme	£70,000	Design completed.
Willingale sewage disposal works - new humus tanks	£8,000	Design completed.

Routine Services There are 11 major sewage disposal plants, 21 minor works and 27 pumping stations serving either wholly or partly sixteen parishes. These were maintained in good working condition despite frequent overloading.

Cesspools and Pail Closets Residents of those parishes which have no main drainage continued to have their cesspools emptied, once a year, free of charge. Two cesspool emptiers were maintained for this purpose.

Public Conveniences The provision of public conveniences remained unchanged. One at Theydon Bois was open only during daylight hours to prevent vandalism, while the convenience at Ongar was available to the public on a 24 hourly basis throughout the year.

Refuse
Collect-
ion

In October 1967 a plastic sack system of collection was put into operation in conjunction with a bonus scheme for the operatives, which has resulted in a vastly improved service both from the point of view of the collectors and of the general public. The new system has resulted in the whole of the area now being on a weekly collection with the employment of fewer men and vehicles. At the end of 1967 weekly collections were made from over 14,000 properties involving the use of nearly 17,000 plastic sacks and over 600 bins or other containers from premises where it was not possible to utilise the sack system. This refuse, as well as that from the Epping Urban District, was disposed of at the Bobbingworth tip where two men with machines were employed.

Salvage

The salvage collection scheme was continued by the Council.

Housing

Slum
Clearance

Forty unfit dwellings were dealt with under the Housing Acts; details are given in Section B.

Since 1955, action has been taken in the case of 370 unfit houses.

Nine Demolition Orders were revoked and three Closing Orders determined upon completion of works required to render the dwellings fit in all respects for human habitation.

Improve-
ments

A request was received from a tenant in Sheering asking the Council to exercise its powers under Part II of the Housing Act, 1964 to secure the improvement of the property which was deficient in all the standard amenities with the exception of a cold water supply. A preliminary notice under Sections 14 and 19 of the Act was authorised by Council.

During the year two discretionary and 57 standard grants were approved and payments totalling £11,157 were made.

Since the introduction of grant-aid the total number dealt with has been:-

<u>Discretionary</u> <u>Grants</u>	<u>Standard</u> <u>Grants</u>	<u>Total</u>
320	702	1,022

Moveable
Dwellings

Three site licences for individual caravans were issued during the year.

The Council's temporary site at Hallsford Bridge was closed by the end of the year under review.

The number of permanently occupied caravans on the Roydon Mill Caravan Site has been in dispute for some time and when the issue was taken to appeal, the Minister of Housing and Local Government allowed an area of approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres to be used to site thereon a maximum of 50 permanently occupied caravans and suggested that the remainder of the site should be allowed to continue, but that the Council should ensure that the numbers are reduced progressively on a run-down basis until the permitted number of 50 is reached.

The owners contend that they have a right to station permanently occupied caravans on an area considerably in excess of that allowed by the Minister. The issue continues to be the subject of negotiation with the owners' legal advisers, but there has been no significant reduction in the number of permanent caravans during 1967.

The Elm Farm, Blackmore site is licensed for 32 permanently occupied caravans. The provision of an electricity supply during the year enabled light and heat to be given to the showers and laundry block as well as to each caravan and the individual W.C. compartments

Food

Eight hundred and fourteen visits were made to food premises under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations.

Summary proceedings for offences under Regulations 16 (2) and 16 (3) resulted in a firm being fined £20 on each count.

Complaints were investigated in eight cases of alleged unsound food either by reason of the presence of foreign bodies or unfitness due to contamination.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1957

There are 19 swill boiling stations licensed under this Order and 120 inspections were made to ensure that the licence conditions were observed.

Offensive Trades

The business of fat extraction in the parish of Stapleford Abbotts was established many years ago, but, when the factory was enlarged in 1959, the opportunity was taken to issue a limited licence (expiring in November 1967) under Section 107 (6) (c) of the Public Health Act 1936.

Bye-laws made under Section 108 of the Act for the regulation of this class of trade are in force and summary proceedings for non-compliance were taken regularly over the years against the owners. Further proceedings were pending at the end of the year under review. No doubt this will be borne in mind when the question of the licence renewal is considered. The maximum fine of £5 for each offence is much too low and has failed to act as a deterrent.

It is understood that the trade is having consultation with the Minister of Housing and Local Government regarding the proposed inclusion of Animal Waste Treatment Works among the processes subject to control under the Alkali etc. Works Regulation Act, 1906.

Farm Effluents and Farm Waste Disposal

Factory farming methods and increasing urbanisation are posing problems which at present remain unresolved and result in recurring complaints from ratepayers on the grounds of nuisance and loss of amenity. The Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1961, and the Public Health Act, 1961, brought agricultural wastes within the scope of the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Public Health (Drainage of Trade Premises) Act, 1937. However, in order to safeguard their disposal works, sewage authorities usually demand high charges for allowing such waste to be disposed of through their sewers, and it is an added financial burden on the farming industry. It is not, therefore, surprising that it is estimated that only 1% of farms are connected to the public sewers at present.

Since river authorities are committed to prevent pollution of our water resources, a greater percentage of farms must eventually be connected to the public sewers. Whilst experiments are proceeding with entirely new methods of farm waste disposal, in the meantime there is a need for the whole problem to be examined at a national level.

Furthermore, powers under town planning legislation should be strengthened to prevent the establishment of factory farm units either in or immediately adjacent to existing dwellings where they are liable to cause a nuisance.

A poultry farm housing between 12,000 and 15,000 laying hens is established in the village of Fyfield and the previous slurry method of the disposal of faeces, which caused many strong complaints when the pits were emptied, was changed to the drying method using a Japanese plant specifically designed for the purpose. It consists of an inclined rotating drier which is divided into two compartments, each containing an independent oil-fired system. The first dries the manure, and the evolved gases pass through a cyclone with a dust arrester and fan back into the second brick chamber, which provides after-burning at temperatures which are probably high enough to ensure sterilisation. The gases are then discharged through a 30 ft. high galvanised chimney into the atmosphere. Complaints of the resultant odour from the plant were under investigation at the end of the year under review.

Petroleum Acts and Orders

With the rapid advance of technological development in the field of petroleum distribution and sale, the task of enforcing all the various regulations is difficult and time consuming. Training is, therefore, essential and to date two of the inspectors have attended the school at Attingham held under the auspices of the Association for Petroleum Acts Administration of which the Council is a member. There is already a post-payment self service station at Nazeing and it may not be long before an application is received to instal a pre-payment station either coin or note operated.

Latched nozzles will not be allowed in this area until they are modified to ensure that they cannot be replaced on the pump in the latched position and until the "break-away" mechanism is made more reliable.

Atmospheric Pollution

Daily measurements of the amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere continued throughout the year by

means of apparatus sited at Kelvedon Hatch. This site is in open country with no sources of pollution within at least one quarter mile, and the information obtained forms part of a national survey being carried out by the Ministry of Technology's Warren Spring Laboratory at Stevenage. Details of the average monthly concentration of smoke and sulphur dioxide covering the period April 1966 to March 1967 are given in Section B together with figures for the preceding twelve months.

The revised edition of the Memorandum on Chimney Heights, which was produced in 1963, makes due allowance for furnaces emitting only small amounts of sulphur dioxide. Up to now, education authorities did not have to comply with the legislation governing chimney heights in schools. However, now the Department of Education and Science have commended the recommendations contained in their Memorandum on Chimney Heights to all education authorities for adoption in the building of new school premises. It is to be hoped that this advice is accepted.

Number of plans submitted showing new chimneys	5
Number of cases in which alterations were required	4
Number of cases approved	5
Number of chimneys erected outside the control of Section 10	15

Noise Abatement

The number of complaints received alleging noise nuisance has increased due, in some measure, to the siting of new housing estates adjacent to existing factories. The occupiers of such dwellings are usually from urban areas who hope to enjoy the relative quietness usually associated with the countryside.

Residents in the parish of Ongar continued to complain of noise from a factory producing a light expanded clay aggregate which operates continuously day and night for most of the year. The new crushing and screening plant which would confine this operation to normal working hours and replace the existing plant, which is the principal source of noise, was on order and due to operate in March 1968.

In the parish of Sheering the problem of noise emanating from the factory using wood for the manufacture of house components had not been fully resolved, but the nuisance in the parish of Abbess Roding arising from engineering work connected with agriculture was abated in November 1967 after informal action.

Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963

There were 224 premises registered at the end of the year and 293 visits were made under the Act.

During these visits 72 contraventions of the Act were discovered but the majority of these were minor in character. In all cases informal notices were served and this approach found occupiers ready to co-operate in remedying the shortcomings without the authority needing to resort to legal proceedings.

Experience has again shown that many occupiers are unaware of the requirement to re-register when moving to different premises within the district.

No cases of accident were reported during the year.

Liaison continued with the Council's Engineer and Surveyor when plans for offices or shops were submitted for planning or building regulation approval, and advice was given in appropriate cases.

Inspection of Factories

During the year 133 inspections of factories were made and in no instance was it necessary to resort to statutory action.

Rodent Control

The West Essex Rabbit Clearance Society continued to act as agents of the Council in dealing with rat and/or mouse infestation and 685 non-agricultural premises were treated. Dwelling houses continued to receive this service free of charge.

This Authority is a member of No. 2 (Essex) Workable Area Committee and its meetings provide a useful forum for the exchange of information and methods.

The fact that the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is urging a special effort to intensify rodent control in the County through his divisional pest officers is an indication that there is no room for complacency in this field.

No resistance to Warfarin has been reported.

SECTION 'B' - STATISTICS
(Figures in brackets refer to 1966)

E P P I N G U R B A N D I S T R I C T

General Data

Area (in acres).....	1,488	(1,488)
Number of houses (mid-year).....	3,524	{ 3,327 }
Number of houses per acre (average).....	2.4	{ 2.3 }
Number of persons per acre (average).....	7.4	{ 7.1 }
Number of persons per house (average).....	3.1	{ 3.2 }
Rateable value (mid-year).....	£541,840	(£512,730)
Product of a penny rate (financial year 1967-68).....	£2,103	(£2,100)
The rate in the pound (financial year 1967-68)	13/1d.	(12/8d)

Population

Resident population (Registrar General's mid-year estimate).....	11,020	{ 10,690 }
Increase over the previous year.....	330	{ 220 }
Natural increase (excess of births over deaths).....	95	{ 99 }
Increase due to immigration.....	235	{ 121 }

BIRTHS

(a) <u>Live Births</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Legitimate.....	105 (97)	87 (82)
Illegitimate.....	4 (8)	4 (5)
Total.....	<u>109</u> (<u>105</u>)	<u>91</u> (<u>87</u>)

Crude rate..... per 1,000 population...	18.1 (18.0)
Adjusted rate..... " " ".....	15.9 (15.8)
England and Wales... " " ".....	17.2 (17.7)

(b) <u>Illegitimate Live Births - per cent</u>	
<u>of total live births</u>	4.0 (6.8)
" " " " England and Wales...	8.4 (7.9)

(c) <u>Still Births</u>		
Legitimate.....	1 (1)	1 (1)
Illegitimate.....	- (-)	- (-)
Total.....	<u>1</u> (<u>1</u>)	<u>1</u> (<u>1</u>)

Rate per 1,000 total live and still	
births.....	9.9 (10.3)
" " " " England and Wales...	14.8 (15.4)

(d) <u>Total Births (live and still)</u>		
Legitimate.....	106 (98)	88 (83)
Illegitimate.....	4 (8)	4 (5)
Total.....	<u>110</u> (<u>106</u>)	<u>92</u> (<u>88</u>)

DEATHSMF

(a) All ages 52 (55) 53 (38)

Crude rate	per 1,000 population	9.5	(8.7)
Adjusted rate	" " "	10.3	(9.3)
England and Wales	" " "	11.2	(11.7)

(b) Infants under 1 year of age

Legitimate	-	(1)	2	(-)
Illegitimate	1	(-)	-	(-)
Total	1	(1)	2	(-)

Legitimate infant mortality rate per			
1,000 legitimate live births	10.4	(5.6)	
" " England and Wales	*	(18.6)	

Illegitimate infant mortality rate per			
1,000 illegitimate births	125.0	(-)	
" " England and Wales	*	(24.5)	

Total infant mortality rate per 1,000			
live births	15.0	(5.2)	
" " England and Wales	18.3	(19.0)	

(c) Neonatal Deaths (infants under 4 weeks of age)

Legitimate	-	(1)	2	(-)
Illegitimate	1	(-)	-	(-)
Total	1	(1)	2	(-)

Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live			
births	15.0	(5.2)	
" " England and Wales	12.5	(12.9)	

* Figures not available

DEATHS (CONTINUED)

	<u>M</u>		<u>F</u>	
(d) <u>Early Neonatal Deaths</u> <u>(Infants under 1 week</u> <u>of age)</u>				
Legitimate	-	(1)	2	(-)
Illegitimate	1	(-)	-	(-)
Total	1	(1)	2	(-)

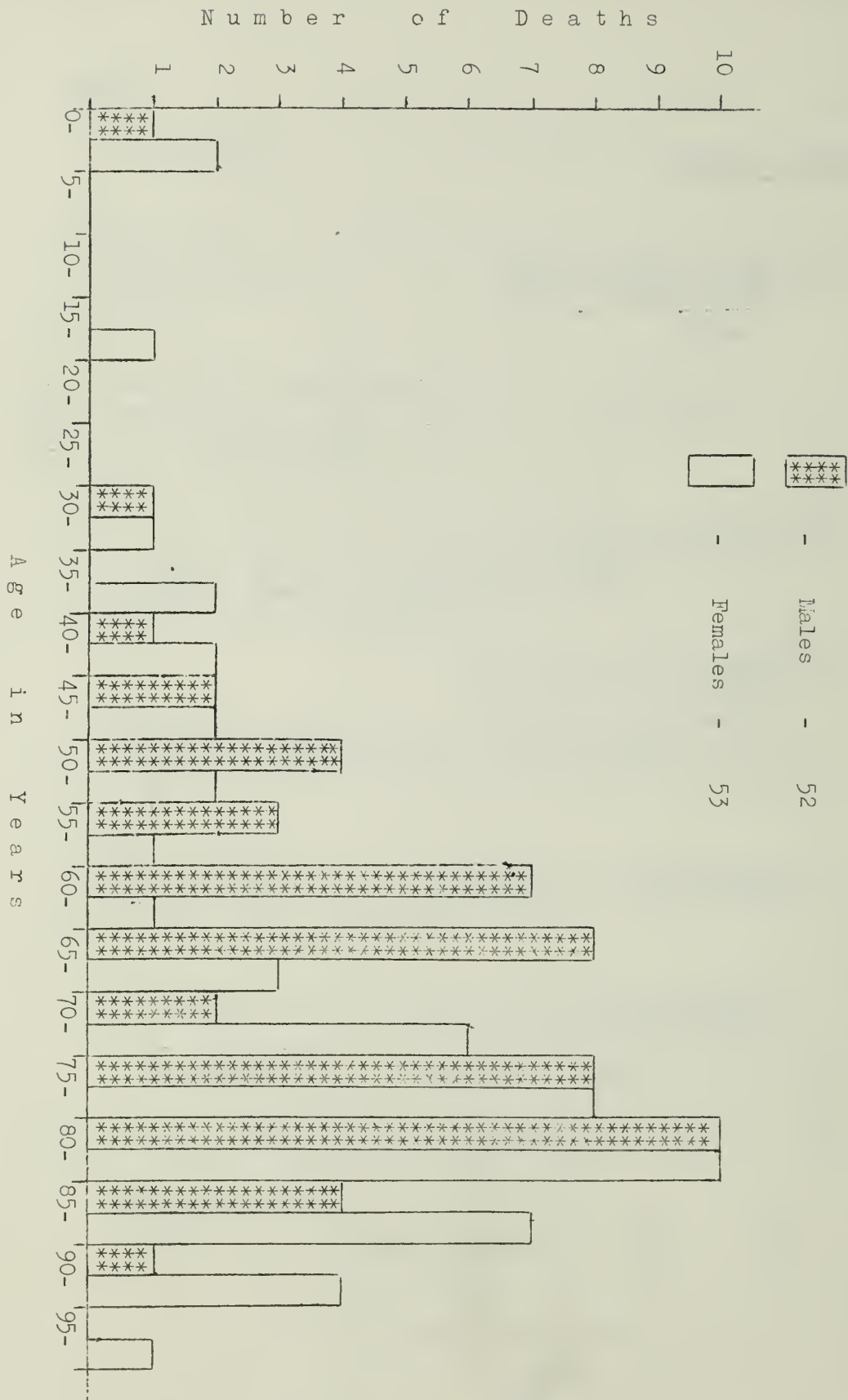
Early neonatal mortality rate per
 1,000 live births 15.0 (5.2)
 " " England and Wales 12.5 (11.1)

(e) Perinatal Mortality (still
births and deaths under 1
week combined, per 1,000
live and still births) 24.8 (15.5)
 " " England and Wales 25.4 (26.3)

(f) Maternal Deaths (including
abortion) - (-)

Maternal mortality rate per
 1,000 live and still
 births - (-)
 " " England and Wales 0.2 (0.3)

Number of Deaths According to Age and Sex

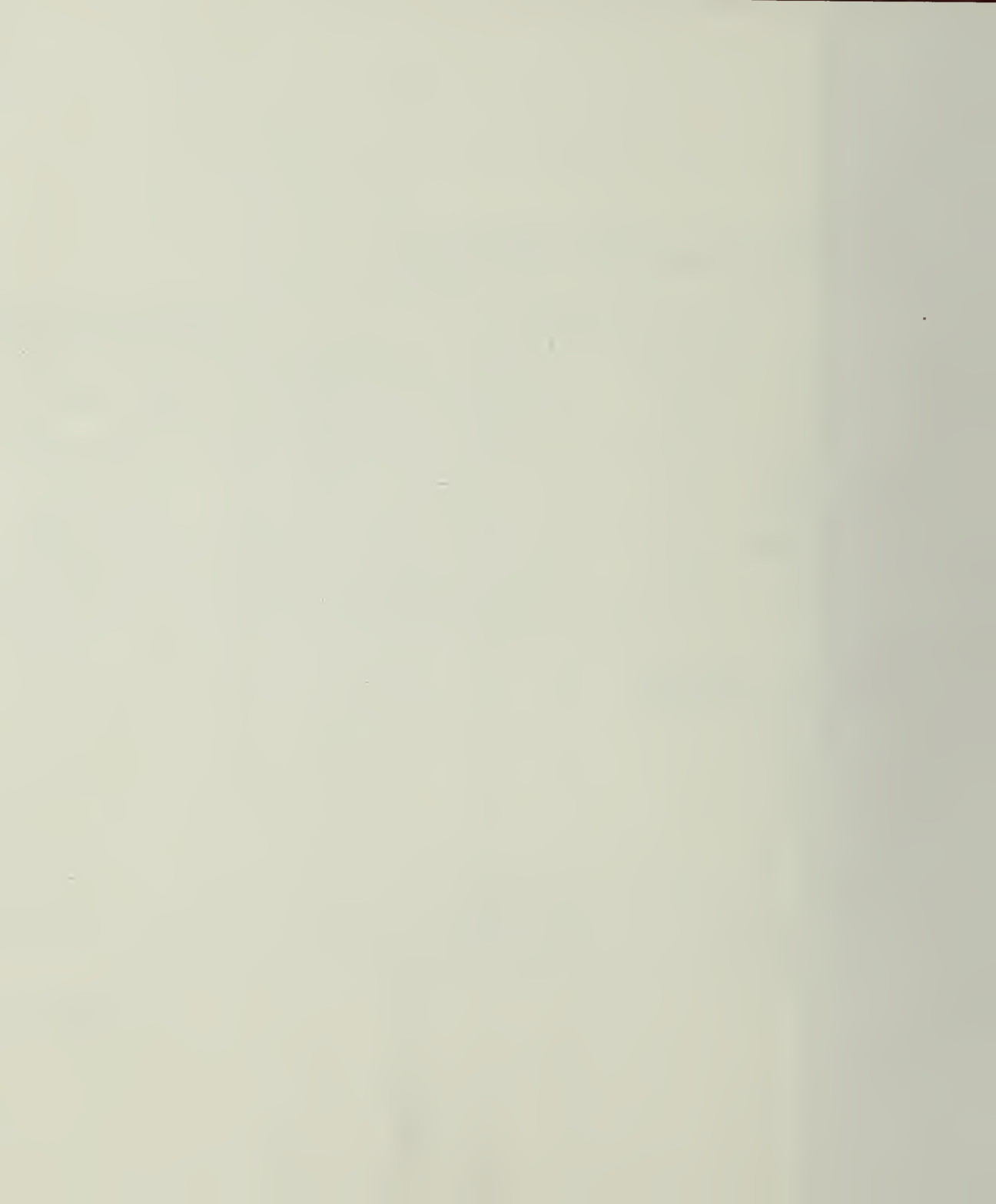


CAUSES OF DEATH		Male	Female	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
2.	Tuberculosis, other	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
3.	Syphilitic disease	1 (1)	- (-)	1 (1)
4.	Diphtheria	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
5.	Whooping Cough	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
6.	Meningococcal infections	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
8.	Measles	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1 (2)	1 (1)	2 (3)
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5 (6)	- (1)	5 (7)
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	- (-)	4 (3)	4 (3)
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	- (-)	- (2)	- (2)
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9 (6)	10 (4)	19 (10)
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	- (-)	- (2)	- (2)
16.	Diabetes	- (-)	- (1)	- (1)
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	5 (2)	10 (7)	15 (9)
18.	Coronary disease, angina	11 (14)	10 (4)	21 (18)
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	- (2)	2 (-)	2 (2)
20.	Other heart disease	3 (4)	3 (6)	6 (10)
21.	Other circulatory disease	- (1)	- (1)	- (2)
22.	Influenza	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
23.	Pneumonia	3 (6)	1 (3)	4 (9)
24.	Bronchitis	6 (4)	- (-)	6 (4)
25.	Other diseases of the respiratory system	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	- (3)	1 (1)	1 (4)
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1 (-)	- (-)	1 (-)
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
30.	Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
31.	Congenital malformations	- (1)	- (-)	- (1)
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7 (1)	9 (1)	16 (2)
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	- (1)	- (-)	- (1)
34.	All other accidents	- (1)	1 (1)	1 (2)
35.	Suicides	- (-)	1 (-)	1 (-)
36.	Homicide and operations of war	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
All causes		52 (55)	53 (38)	105 (93)

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS)

	Notifications according to age groups												Incidence rate per 10,000 population		
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-	Age un-known	Total	Epping	England and Wales
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	4	2	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	13.6	4.0
Whooping cough	1	-	1	1	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	8.2	6.3
Measles	-	9	12	10	18	29	1	-	-	-	-	-	79	71.7	95.1
Dysentery	2	4	3	2	4	18	5	2	-	-	-	-	40	36.3	4.5
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.02
Acute pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1.2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.9	0.3
Food poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1.0
Infectious hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	*
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	*

* Figures not available



COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - TUBERCULOSIS

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	
Number of cases on the register as at 1.1.67.	47 (48)	39 (40)	7 (7)	2 (2)	95 (97)

Number of cases added to the register during 1967:-

New cases	1 (-)	2 (-)	3 (-)	- (-)	6 (-)
Inward transfers.....	1 (1)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (1)

Number of cases removed from the register during 1967:-

Deaths	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Outward transfers.....	1 (2)	1 (1)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (3)
Patients cured	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Diagnosis amended	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)

Number of cases remaining on the register at 31.12.67.	48 (47)	40 (39)	10 (7)	2 (2)	100 (95)
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Incidence rate of new cases per 1,000 population ..	0.5 (0)
" " " " " " " " England and Wales	0.2 (0.2)

Incidence according to age

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Under 5 years	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
5 - 14 "	1 (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	- (-)
15 - 24 "	- (-)	1 (-)	- (-)	- (-)
25 - 44 "	- (-)	1 (-)	- (-)	- (-)
45 - 64 "	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
65 and over	- (-)	- (-)	1 (-)	- (-)

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND INSPECTIONS

HOUSING

General

Number of houses as at 31.12.67	3,699
" " " completed by local authority in 1967	58
" " " completed by private enterprise in 1967	98

Repairs

Number of inspections	44
" " re-inspections	45
" " intimation notices served	7
" " statutory notices served	Nil

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

Improvement Grants

(a) Discretionary

Applications considered and approved (owner/occupied: 4 : tenanted: 10)	14
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(b) Standard

Applications considered and approved (owner/occupied: 5 : tenanted: 0)	5
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Visits in connexion with improvement grants	27
---	----

Rent Act, 1957

Number of applications for certificates of disrepair	Nil
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PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Visits in connexion with refuse disposal	12
" " " with drainage	2
" " " with infectious diseases	174
Miscellaneous visits	202

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Visits to industrial premises and schools	7
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FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Type and number of shops and other food premises in the district. Number of inspections carried out

	<u>Number of Premises</u>	<u>Number of Inspections</u>
Grocery and provisions	18	31
Confectioners	8	10
Canteens (including school canteens) ..	8	2
Greengrocers	6	11
Licensed premises	14	6
Restaurants and cafés	7	17
Bakers and confectioners	4	10
Fish shops	3	3
Butchers	8	4
Milk suppliers	4	4
Miscellaneous visits	-	46

Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Fried fish shops	2
Preparation and sale of preserved meats	2
Sale of ice-cream	20
Visits in connexion with ice-cream ..	31
Samples of ice-cream and ice lollies taken	103

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Continued)

Foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption

	<u>cwts.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Meat at retail shops	2	61
Cooked meats and meat products	2	23
Canned and frozen fish	2	71
Canned and frozen fruit and vegetables	3	80
Other foodstuffs	4	78
Total:	<u>15</u>	<u>89</u>

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Number of licences issued	2
Number of inspections	3

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Number of licences issued	2
Number of inspections	2

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH & WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

Number of inspections	2
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NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Number of complaints	3
Number of inspections	5

SEWAGE WORKS

Samples were taken as follows:-

Northern Outfall - by the Lee Conservancy
Catchment Board

Satisfactory effluent and fit for discharge	6
Just suitable for discharge	1
Unsatisfactory effluent and unfit for discharge	2

Southern Outfall - by the
Essex River Board

Discharges of very good quality	3
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FACTORIES

Factories Act, 1961

Part I

(a) Inspections

	<u>No. on register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	2	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	37	-	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (ex- cluding out- workers' premises)	7	2	-	-
	<u>46</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

(b) Cases in which defects were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>No. of cases in which defects were found</u>		<u>No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>	
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred To H.M. Inspec- tor</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspec- tor</u>
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-
Sanitary con- veniences				
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective 1	-	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes -	-	-	-	-
Other offences against Act (not relating to outwork)	1	1	-	-
	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

(c) Outwork

Nil

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registration and General Inspections

<u>Class of premises</u>	<u>No. of premises registered during the year</u>	<u>No. of registered premises at end of year</u>	<u>No. of premises receiving a general inspection</u>
Offices	4	38	3
Retail shops	9	89	7
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	-	-
Catering establishments open to public and canteens	-	13	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total:	13	140	10

Total number of visits of all kinds by inspectors:- 61

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises
by workplace

<u>Class of workplace</u>	<u>No. of persons employed</u>
Offices	267
Shops	445
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-
Catering establishments	132
Canteens	1
Fuel storage depots	-
	<hr/>
Total:	845
Total males:	334
Total females:	511

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 (Continued)

Prosecutions: 1
(Section 9 - Case dismissed)

Inspectors

Number appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of
the Act 2

Accidents:

Non-fatal 3

Analysis of Contraventions

<u>Section</u>	<u>Number</u>
Section 4 - Cleanliness	1
Section 6 - Temperature	2
Section 7 - Ventilation	2
Section 9 - Sanitary conveniences	1
Section 10 - Washing facilities	1
Section 13 - Sitting facilities	1
Section 16 - Floors, passages and stairs	1
Section 17 - Fencing - machinery	1
Section 24 - First aid	4
Total:	<u>14</u>

RODENT CONTROL (PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949)

		<u>Type of Property</u>				
		<u>Local authority other than dwellings</u>	<u>All dwelling houses</u>	<u>Business and other premises</u>	<u>Agri- cult- ural</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of properties inspected as a result of:-						
(a)	Notification	-	180	24	-	204
(b)	Survey	10	-	-	-	10
(c)	Other	-	36	3	-	39
Number of properties found to be infested by:-						
(a)	Rats	2	160	11	-	173
(b)	Mice	-	6	-	-	6
Number of infested properties treated:-						
		2	190	25	-	217
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act (structural):-						Nil
Total number of visits:-						577

PETROLEUM ACTS AND ORDERS

Number of operative licences	18
Number of visits in connexion with petroleum installations	7

EPPI NG A N D O N G A R R U R A L D I S T R I C T

General Data

Area (in acres)	76,007	(76,007)
Number of houses (mid-year)	13,670	(13,370)
Number of houses per acre (average)	0.2	(0.2)
Number of persons per acre (average)	0.6	(0.5)
Number of persons per house (average)	3.1	(3.1)
Rateable value (mid-year)	£1,533,586	(£1,464,914)
Product of a penny rate (financial year 1967/68)	£6,240	(£6,070)
The rate in the pound (financial year 1967/68)	11/-d.	(10/8d)

Population

Resident population (Registrar General's mid-year estimate)	42,010	(41,360)
Increase over the previous year	650	(890)
Natural increase (excess of births over deaths)	409	(393)
Increase due to immigration	241	(497)

BIRTHS

(a) <u>Live Births</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Legitimate	348 (360)	344 (349)
Illegitimate	18 (21)	15 (11)
Total	<u>366 (381)</u>	<u>359 (360)</u>

Crude rate	per 1,000 population	17.3 (17.9)
Adjusted rate	" " "	16.1 (16.6)
England and Wales	" " "	17.2 (17.7)

(b) <u>Illegitimate Live Births - per cent</u>		
<u>of total live births</u>	4.6 (4.3)	
" " " England and Wales	8.4 (7.9)	

(c) <u>Still Births</u>		
Legitimate	7 (2)	2 (5)
Illegitimate	- (-)	- (1)
Total	<u>7 (2)</u>	<u>2 (6)</u>

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	12.3 (10.7)
" " " " " England and Wales	14.8 (15.4)

(d) <u>Total Births (live and still)</u>		
Legitimate	355 (362)	346 (354)
Illegitimate	18 (21)	15 (12)
Total	<u>373 (383)</u>	<u>361 (366)</u>

DEATHSMF(a) All ages

186 (177)

130 (171)

Crude rate	per 1,000 population . . .	7.5	(8.4)
Adjusted rate	" " " "	8.8	(9.6)
England and Wales	" " " "	11.2	(11.7)

(b) Infants under 1 year of age

Legitimate	5	(10)	1	(7)
Illegitimate	1	(1)	-	(-)
Total	6	(11)	1	(7)

Legitimate infant mortality rate per			
1,000 legitimate live births	8.7	(24.0)	
" " England and Wales	*	(18.6)	

Illegitimate infant mortality rate per			
1,000 illegitimate births	30.3	(31.3)	
" " England and Wales	*	(24.5)	

Total infant mortality rate per 1,000			
live births	9.7	(24.3)	
" " England and Wales	18.3	(19.0)	

(c) Neonatal Deaths (infants under 4 weeks of age)

Legitimate	4	(8)	1	(4)
Illegitimate	1	(1)	-	(-)
Total	5	(9)	1	(4)

Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000			
live births	8.3	(17.5)	
" " England and Wales	12.5	(12.9)	

* Figures not available

DEATHS (CONTINUED)

	<u>If</u>	<u>F</u>
(d) <u>Early Neonatal Deaths</u> <u>(Infants under 1 week</u> <u>of age)</u>		
Legitimate	2 (7)	1 (3)
Illegitimate	1 (1)	- (-)
Total	<u>3 (8)</u>	<u>1 (3)</u>

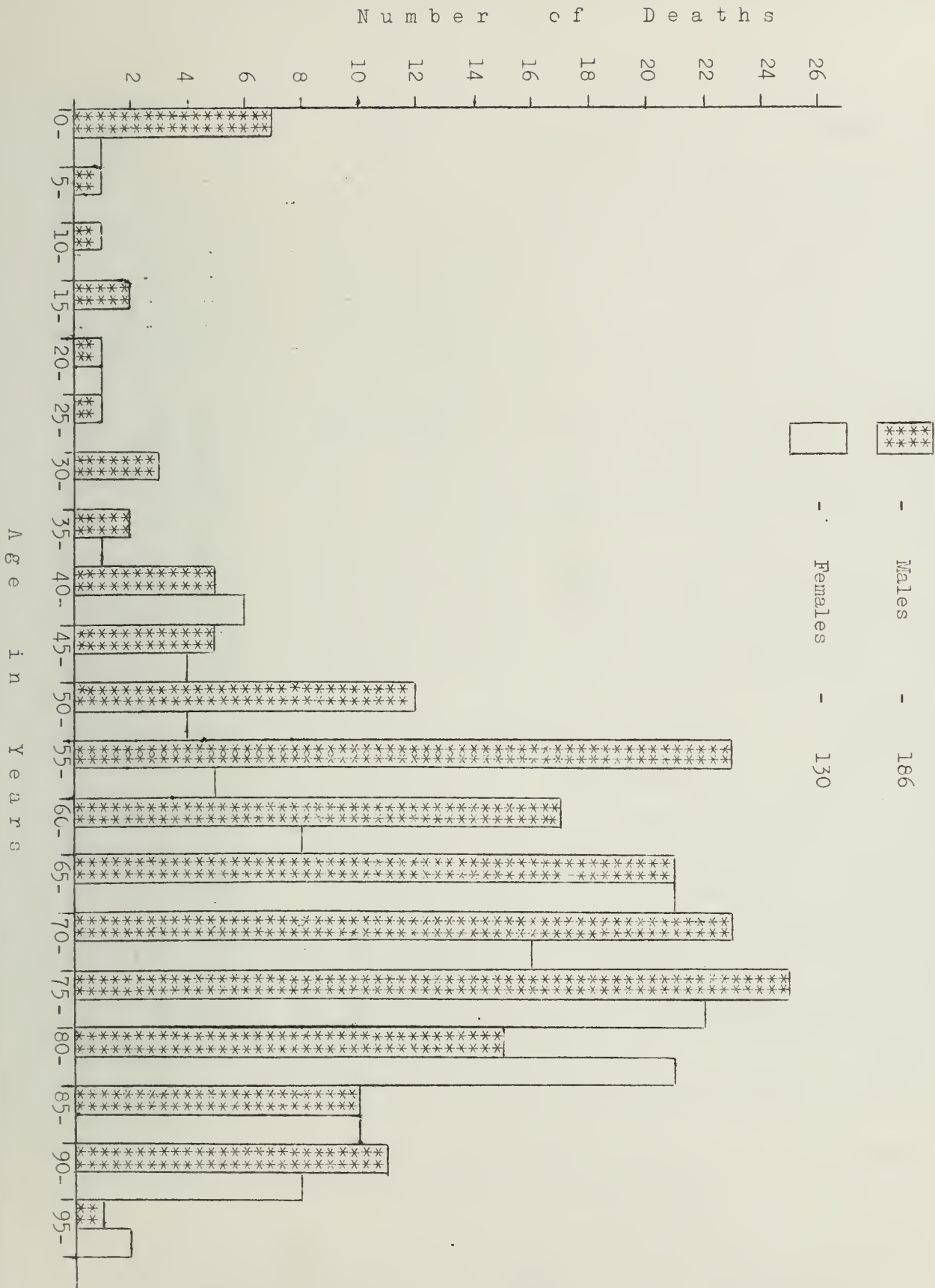
Early neonatal mortality rate per
 1,000 live births 5.5 (14.8)
 " " England and Wales 12.5 (11.1)

(e) <u>Perinatal Mortality (still</u> <u>births and deaths under 1</u> <u>week combined, per 1,000</u> <u>live and still births)</u>	17.7	(25.4)
" " England and Wales	25.4	(26.3)

(f) <u>Maternal Deaths (including</u> <u>abortion)</u>	- (-)
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Maternal mortality rate per
 1,000 live and still
 births - (-)
 " " England and Wales 0.2 (0.3)

Number of Deaths According to Age and Sex



CAUSES OF DEATH	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1 (-)	- (-)	1 (-)
2. Tuberculosis, other	- (1)	- (-)	- (1)
3. Syphilitic disease	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
4. Diphtheria	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
5. Whooping cough	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
6. Meningococcal infections	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
7. Acute poliomyelitis	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
8. Measles	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	- (1)	1 (1)	1 (2)
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	9 (4)	3 (2)	12 (6)
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	20 (13)	1 (4)	21 (17)
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	- (-)	10 (8)	10 (8)
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	- (-)	- (2)	- (2)
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	20 (18)	16 (15)	36 (33)
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3 (1)	2 (1)	5 (2)
16. Diabetes	1 (2)	2 (2)	3 (4)
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	17 (14)	23 (27)	40 (41)
18. Coronary disease, angina	44 (36)	16 (34)	60 (70)
19. Hypertension with heart disease	- (3)	2 (2)	2 (5)
20. Other heart disease	12 (10)	14 (20)	26 (30)
21. Other circulatory disease	8 (8)	9 (11)	17 (19)
22. Influenza	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
23. Pneumonia	8 (9)	9 (10)	17 (19)
24. Bronchitis	13 (17)	3 (3)	16 (20)
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	1 (2)	- (1)	1 (3)
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1 (1)	- (2)	1 (3)
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	- (-)	2 (1)	2 (1)
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	- (2)	1 (-)	1 (2)
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	- (2)	- (-)	- (2)
30. Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
31. Congenital malformations	1 (5)	- (6)	1 (11)
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	16 (19)	12 (13)	28 (32)
33. Motor vehicle accidents	6 (5)	1 (1)	7 (6)
34. All other accidents	2 (3)	2 (4)	4 (7)
35. Suicides	3 (1)	1 (1)	4 (2)
36. Homicide and operations of war	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
All causes	186 (177)	130 (171)	316 (348)

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS)

	Notifications according to age groups												Incidence rate per 10,000 population		
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-	Age un-known	Total	Epping and Ongar	England and Wales
Scarlet fever	-	1	-	3	2	16	2	1	-	-	-	1	26	6.2	4.0
Whooping cough	1	3	3	4	6	17	3	1	1	1	-	-	40	9.5	6.3
Measles	10	35	55	47	56	144	5	-	-	1	-	3	356	84.7	95.1
Dysentery	-	-	3	1	-	2	2	1	4	-	-	-	13	3.1	4.5
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.02
Acute pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	5	1.2	1.2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.2	0.3
Food poisoning	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	1.0	1.0
Infectious hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	1	2	1	-	1	15	3.6	*
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.2	*

* Figures not available

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - TUBERCULOSIS

	<u>Pulmonary</u>				<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>				<u>Total</u>	
	<u>M</u>		<u>F</u>		<u>M</u>		<u>F</u>			
Number of cases on the register as at 1.1.67.....	132	(125)	106	(105)	14	(15)	19	(17)	271	(262)

Number of cases added to the register during 1967:-

New cases	6	(7)	2	(-)	1	(-)	1	(2)	10	(9)
Inward transfers	1	(3)	2	(4)	-	(-)	-	(-)	3	(7)

Number of cases removed from the register during 1967:-

Deaths	1	(-)	-	(-)	-	(1)	-	(-)	1	(1)
Outward transfers	4	(3)	3	(3)	-	(-)	1	(-)	8	(6)
Patients cured	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
Diagnosis amended	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)

Number of cases remaining on the

register at 31.12.67.....	134	(132)	107	(106)	15	(14)	19	(19)	275	(271)
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Incidence rate of new cases per 1,000 population	0.2	(0.2)
" " " " " " " " England and Wales	0.2	(0.2)

Incidence according to age

	<u>Pulmonary</u>				<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			
	<u>M</u>		<u>F</u>		<u>M</u>		<u>F</u>	
Under 5 years	-	(-)	1	(-)	-	(-)	1	(-)
5 - 14 "	-	(2)	1	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
15 - 24 "	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
25 - 44 "	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(2)
45 - 64 "	3	(5)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
65 and over	3	(-)	-	(-)	1	(-)	-	(-)

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND INSPECTIONS

WATER

Extension of mains and connexions carried out in 1967

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Mains laid yards)</u>	<u>No. of connexions made</u>
Blackmore	1,562	54
Bobbingworth	-	2
Doddinghurst	157	81
Epping Upland	-	1
High Laver	-	2
Kelvedon Hatch	1,969	31
Lambourne	190	-
Little Laver	-	1
Matching	-	25
Navestock	-	3
Nazeing	18	29
North Weald	18	56
Ongar	225	11
Roydon	1,266	7
Sheering	79	-
Stanford Rivers	188	-
Stapleford Abbotts	-	2
Stapleford Tawney	1,364	1
Stondon Massey	670	20
Theydon Bois	129	3
Theydon Mount	1,623	1
Theydon Garnon	1,278	2
	<hr/> 10,736	<hr/> 332

Number of Dwelling-houses and Number of Population
Supplied from Public Water Mains

(Figures are approximate)

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Direct to house</u>	<u>Popula- tion served</u>	<u>By Stand- pipe</u>	<u>Popula- tion served</u>
Abbess, Berners and Beauchamp Roding	174	324	-	-
Blackmore	847	2603	2	5
Bobbingworth	138	340	2	5
Doddinghurst	1082	3434	4	12
Epping Upland	242	666	1	3
Fyfield	203	559	-	-
High Laver	123	307	2	6
High Ongar	363	1003	1	3
Kelvedon	214	691	2	5
Lambourne	638	1965	4	11
Little Laver	28	63	-	-
Magdalen Laver	90	256	1	3
Matching	293	815	1	3
Mcreton	132	389	-	-
Navestock	146	537	6	16
Nazeing	1411	4463	1	3
North Weald	1404	4435	-	-
Norton Mandeville	44	69	-	-
Ongar	1823	5809	1	2
Rcydon	861	2895	10	29
Sheering	608	1960	1	3
Stanford Rivers	256	763	-	-
Stapleford Abbotts	297	943	17	49
Stapleford Tawney	40	80	-	-
Stondon Massey	187	557	1	2
Theydon Bois	1377	4405	-	-
Theydon Mount	52	120	-	-
Theydon Garnon	51	102	-	-
Willingale	166	495	2	5
 Total	 13,290	 41,048	 59	 165

HOUSING

General

Number of houses as on 31.12.67	13,902
" " " completed by local authority in 1967	51
" " " completed by private enterprise in 1967	200
Number of housing inspections and re-inspections	669
" " intimation notices served	50
" " statutory notices served	2
" " housing defects remedied	57

Housing Act, 1957

Houses demolished	34
Undertakings not to use for human habitation	6
Closing orders made	32
Houses in clearance areas confirmed during the year	-
Demolition orders made	2
Undertakings cancelled and demolition orders revoked	12

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

Improvement Grants

Applications approved - discretionary grants	2
" " - standard grants	57

Rent Act, 1957

No action taken under the provisions of this Act

CARAVANS AND CAMPING

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

	<u>Residential</u>	<u>Holiday</u>
Number of site licences operating as at 31.12.67		
(a) Individual	30	-
(b) Multiple (more than 3)	4	4
Total number of caravans	158	234

Tented camping sites

Number of licensed sites	4
Number of tent pitches	70
Number of sites having satisfactory	
(a) Water supply	4
(b) Sanitary accommodation	4
(c) Washing facilities	4
(d) Refuse facilities	4

FOOD

Type and number of food shops and other food premises in the district

Grocers, provisions and general stores	106
Restaurants and cafés	24
Bakers and confectioners	7
Greengrocers	14
Fishmongers	4
Butchers	20
Dairies	3
Licensed premises	81
	<hr/>
	259

Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and number of inspections carried out

	<u>No. of premises registered</u>	<u>No. of inspections</u>
Storage and sale of ice-cream	180	158
Preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	21	36

Sampling of ice-cream, ice lolly and cooked meat products

	<u>Result</u>
Ice-cream 19	Grade I... .. 19 samples
Ice lolly..... 5	Satisfactory 5 "
Cooked meats... .. 25	Satisfactory..... 25 "

Milk Supply

Number of dairies registered 3

Number of inspections carried out..... 4

Foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human
consumption

	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>Ozs.</u>
Canned vegetables.....	10	0
Canned fruit.....	43	6
Canned meat.....	68	14
Miscellaneous frozen food.....	480	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total:.....	<u>602</u>	<u>4</u>

Slaughtering and meat inspection

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>Excluding</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed	451	-	2	482	150
Number inspected	451	-	2	482	150

All diseases except
tuberculosis and
cysticercosis

Whole carcasses condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	166	-	-	3	11
Percentage of carcasses affected with disease	36.8	-	-	0.6	7.3

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of carcasses affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-

Cysticercosis

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-
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Total weight of meat condemned: 18 cwt. 3 qtrs. 4 lbs.

RODENT CONTROL (PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949)

Non-Agricultural
Property

Number of properties in
district 15,024

Number of properties inspected
following notification 685

Number infested by (a) rats 638
 (b) mice 47

Number of properties treated 685

PETROLEUM ACTS AND ORDERS

Number of operative licences 165

Number of visits in connexion
with petroleum installations 218

FACTORIES

Factories Act, 1961

(a) Inspections

	<u>No. on register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be en- forced by local authorities	4	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not in- cluded in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.....	102	123	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (ex- cluding out- workers' premises) ..	5	6	-	-
	<u>111</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

(b) Outworkers

Thirty-one outworkers were on the register at the end of the year and were engaged on work connected with wearing apparel.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Details of average monthly concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide at Kelvedon Hatch, in microgrammes per cubic metre. Figures in brackets refer to preceding twelve months.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Smoke</u>		<u>Sulphur dioxide</u>	
April 1966	17	(21)	51	(54)
May	11	(14)	49	(51)
June	10	(9)	44	(41)
July	7	(8)	41	(40)
August	11	(11)	48	(49)
September	17	(24)	47	(62)
October	20	(31)	55	(58)
November	38	(36)	121	(65)
December	37	(49)	96	(106)
January 1967	37	(51)	93	(85)
February	34	(27)	84	(67)
March	14	(29)	63	(79)
Mean average for year	21	(25)	66	(63)

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registrations and General Inspections

<u>Class of premises</u>	<u>No. of premises registered during the year</u>	<u>No. of registered premises at end of year</u>	<u>No. of premises receiving a general inspection</u>
Offices	1	62	10
Retail shops	6	128	108
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	-	-
Catering establishments	1	34	85
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	7	224	203

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

<u>Class of workplace</u>	<u>No. of persons employed</u>
Offices	254
Retail shops	377
Wholesale departments, warehouses	30
Catering establishments	123
Canteens	5
Fuel storage depots	4
	<hr/>
Total	793
Total males	307
Total females	486

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Public Health Act, 1936

Water supplies	15
Sewerage and drainage	378
Piggeries	128
Offensive trades	112
Nuisances	295
Re-inspections to secure abatement of nuisances	230
Enquiries in cases of infectious disease	204

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Slaughterhouses	290
Bakehouses	16
Fish shops	32
Ice-cream premises	158
Dairies	3
Butchers' shops	118
Grocers and general provisions	281
Restaurants and cafés	67
Canteens (including school canteens)	39
Licensed premises	49
Hawkers of food	51

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS (Continued)

Housing

Number of inspections under the Public Health Act, 1936.....	101
Number of re-inspections under the Public Health Act, 1936	81
Number of inspections under the Housing Act, 1957.....	240
Number of re-inspections under the Housing Act, 1957.....	92
Number of visits in connexion with improvement grants	155
Number of visits under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.....	103

Miscellaneous

Atmospheric pollution.....	168
Factories	133
Noise Abatement Act, 1960.....	97
Swimming pools.....	19
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957	120
Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963 ..	13
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.....	293
Insect control	77
Unclassified	65

